The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5386 號六十八百三千五第 日八十月正年亥乙緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1875. 二拜禮 號三十二月二英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

February 21, BONITO, German bark, 524, J. F. Wesemberg, Cardiff 18th September, Coals.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

February 21, AMAZONE, French str., 2,102, Champenois, Shanghai 19th February, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

February 22, SWATOW, British str., 539, Riding, London 22nd December, and Singapore 11th February, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

February 22, GLENARTNEY, Brit. str., 2,060, M. A. Gulland, London 7th January, and Singapore 15th February, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Febrtuary 22, HANKOW, British str., 2,332, W. Symington, Saigon 18th February, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

February 22, MENZALEH, French str., 1,008, Pasqualini, Yokohama 16th February, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 22ND.

Yung-ching, str., for Shanghai.

Departures.

February 22, FOOCHOW, str., for Shanghai.

February 22, YUNG-CHING, str., for Shanghai.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Amazone*, str., from Shanghai:—

For Hongkong.—Miss Mansfield and servant, Miss Freeman and servant, Messrs. Kleczkowski, Boswall, Hubbi, Nissen, Gore Booth, Hickling, Bigeby, the Capt. of *Blantyre* and servant, Robison and servant, and 13 Chinese. For Singapore.—Messrs. Huoth, van Mich, and van Vondrichen. For Marseilles.—Messrs. Picard, Delacroix, Arenta, Vacher, Long, Yokoyama and 2 servants, Vincent, Michot, Napier, and Bryner.

Per *Swatow*, str., from London, &c.:—

12 Chinese.

Per *Glenartney*, str., from London, &c.:—

Mr. and Mrs. Bain, Messrs. Montreuil Bowerdige, and 10 Chinese.

Per *Menzaleh*, str., from Yokohama:—

Mr. and Mrs. Maunzens, Major and Mrs. Kinder, Messrs. Roth Kagel, Ackford, Oulion, and Ogata, and 9 Chinese.

Per *Hankow*, str., from Saigon:—

34 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Yung-ching*, str., for Shanghai:—

20 Chinese women, 4 girls, 8 boys and 168 men.

Reports.

The French steamship *Amazone* reports left Shanghai on 19th February, and had fresh monsoon and high sea throughout.

The French steamship *Menzaleh* reports left Yokohama on 16th February, and had fine weather and moderate monsoon throughout.

The German bark *Bonito* reports left Cardiff on 18th September. Spoke, in Gillolo Passage on 30th January, the British bark *Evenlyn*, from London bound to Yeddo, 109 days out.

The British steamship *Glenartney* reports left London on 7th January, and Singapore on 15th February, and had strong monsoon throughout in the China Sea, with very rough weather.

The British steamship *Hankow* reports left Saigon on 18th February at 6.30 p.m. Had the first part moderate and fine weather; the latter part strong winds and gloomy weather with high sea.

The British steamship *Swatow* reports left London on 22nd December, and Singapore on 11th February. Leaving Singapore had two days fine weather; since when had strong monsoon and very high sea.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Fede e Speranza	Swansea	Sept. 14
Life Brigade (s)	Shields	Sept. 26
Fluellin	Sunderland	Oct. 5
August Frederick	Swansea	Oct. 13
Livingstone	Kiel	Oct. 23
Green Jacket	Penarth	Oct. 24
M. Washington	Boston	Oct. 24
McNear	Newcastle	Oct. 30
Castria	Shields	Oct. 31
Eleanor	London	Nov. 4
Fupa	Hamburg	Nov. 5
Admiral Tegethof	Cardiff	Nov. 8
Anna Dorothea	Swansea	Nov. 8
Dorothea	Cardiff	Nov. 11
Osaka	London	Nov. 12
Panama	Cardiff	Nov. 13
Ceylon	London	Nov. 17
Hilborina	Glasgow	Nov. 20
Villa Franca	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Juno	Cuxhaven	Nov. 23
Rollo	London	Nov. 30
Albatross	Cardiff	Dec. 1
Harwich	Swansea	Dec. 7
George	Bremerhaven	Dec. 11
Livingstone	Cardiff	Dec. 12
Caphora	Swansea	Dec. 14
Sophie	Antwerp	Dec. 14
Anna	Hamburg	Dec. 16
Sumatra	New-York	Dec. 22
Diomed (s)	Liverpool	Dec. 26
Anne Christine	Antwerp	Jan. 5

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, At 11 A.M. Sundry Naval and Victualling Stores, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 2 P.M., Household Furniture, &c.

TOWING.

THE Steam-Tug *LITTLE ORPHAN* is available for TOWING at Reasonable Rates. Apply on Board, or to BOSTON JACK & Co. *Anchorage off Peddar's Wharf.*

82 Hongkong, 13th January, 1875.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent. SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1058 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE. 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships. A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—A. F. HEARD, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. W. H. Forbes, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. H. Hoppius, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation:—
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, have Established ourselves at this Port as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the style and Firm of JOHNSTON & Co.

W. CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON,
J. ALEXANDER.

3m 1 Amoy, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE and Mr. JOHN GORDON TALBOT HASSELL have this day been admitted Partners in our Firm.

Mr. GEORGE HALES is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration, at Foochow.

BIRLEY & Co.

3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. S. E. SHELLIM, in our Firm at this Port and in China, ceased on the 31st December, 1874. And Mr. EDWARD ELIAS SASSOON has been admitted a Partner therein from the 1st January ultimo.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

1m 204 Hongkong, 5th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Takao and Taiwanfoo, under the Style of TAYLOR & THOMPSON.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.

6m 279 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Messrs. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE and NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE in our Firm have ceased on the 30th of April, 1872. Messrs. PESTONJEE DORABJEE and COWASJEE NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE have been admitted Partners therein from the said date. Mr. NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE continues to act as our Agent in Hongkong.

D. HORMUSJEE & Co.

7d 282 Amoy, 15th February, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.

OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*

W. H. NOTLEY.

tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm of WIELER & Co.

OSCAR WIELER.

tf 2137 Hongkong, 19th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. GEORGE FARLEY HEARD in our Firm have ceased.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 249 Hongkong, 12th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD PARKER was admitted a Partner in our Firm in Hongkong, China, and Japan on the 1st January, 1875.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 250 Hongkong, 12th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM COARE in our Firm ceases from and after this date.

COARE, LIND & Co.

3m 188 Canton, February 1st, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

A. MACG. HEATON.

tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as COMMISSION AGENT and PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR, under the Style and Firm of GEPP & Co.

ARTHUR M. GEPP.

2m 176 Canton, 1st February, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. R. MORGAN *Agent.*

1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates. MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET.

A THREE-STOREYED COMFORTABLE HOUSE, No. 13, Hollywood Road, having Nine Rooms, with a fine view of the Harbour. Gas and Water laid on. Rent moderate.

For Particulars, address "L. A." care of this Office.

tf 234 Hongkong, 11th February, 1875.

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.

With Immediate Possession.

PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.

HOUSE No. 4, Gough Street.

HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 2, Gough Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. L. J. GUTIERREZ.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2050 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1875.

TO LET.

BOULDER LODGE, with COACH HOUSE and STABLING.

Apply to G. FALCONER & Co.

tf 215 Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE, Bonham Road West, lately occupied by N. J. EDE, Esq., containing Ten Rooms, Bathrooms, Out-houses, and Stabling, &c.

Apply to THOMAS GREEN, *P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.*

tf 2043 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.

Apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET,

With Prompt Possession.

THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (at present occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.,) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS. Rent $200 per month.

Also, the DWELLING HOUSE No. 8, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on. Rent $40 per month.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

253 Hongkong, 15th February, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 7, Garden Road, known as "HARPERVILLE," lately the Residence of J. M. WALTERS, Esq.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 197 Hongkong, 4th February, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 5, PECHILI TERRACE, Elgin Street. Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

238 Hongkong, 13th February, 1875.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."

Apply to T. ALGAR, 9, *Hollywood Road.*

tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to G. FALCONER.

tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,

With Possession on the 1st March, 1875,

BELLE VUE, situated at the back of the Albany. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to T. ALGAR, 9, *Hollywood Road.*

tf 233 Hongkong, 11th February, 1875.

NOW READY.

PRICE $6.00.

CH'O HOK KAI,

A HANDBOOK OF THE CANTON VERNACULAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

BEING a Series of Introductory Lessons for Domestic and Business purposes.

BY N. B. DENNYS, PH.D.

*** This Work has been approved as a text-book for the examinations in Chinese by the Government Examination Board of Hongkong.

For Sale at the *CHINA MAIL* OFFICE.

3m 2114 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY

HAVE always on hand a STOCK of CLEAR SOLID BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of Ether, Ammonia, or any kind of Chemicals whatever;

PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or Agents.

DEPOT, No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

WORKS at EAST POINT.

KYLE & BAIN, *Proprietors.*

1992 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund	115,000
And Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Capital	1,400,000
And with French Company, Paris, do.	1,000,000
Aggregate Capital	$3,515,000

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA,

WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of—

45 per cent. on Risks East of Singapore.
And 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.

1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Storekeeper, to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 23rd February, 1875, at 11 A.M., at H. M. Naval Yard,

SUNDRY NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES, comprising:—

Old METAL, IRON, STEEL, &c.
Old BUNTING, RAGS, LIGNUM VITÆ, &c.
BOATS, GLASS and China ARTICLES.
SERGE PLANNELS, BOOTS, &c.
PORK, BEEF, BISCUITS, &c.

Also,

Two 60-H.P. MARINE ENGINES.
Old METAL BOILER TUBES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Government Auctioneer.*

231 Hongkong, 11th February, 1875.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at BROOK COTTAGE, Corner of Elgin Street, opposite Union Church, the Residence of Dr. J. MURRAY, H. M. 80th Regiment,

THIS DAY,

the 23rd February, 1875, at 3 o'clock P.M.—The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Drawing Room CHAIRS, COUCHES, MIRRORS, LAMPS, PIANO, CARPETS, CURTAINS, SIDEBOARD, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, DINING TABLE, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, TOILET GLASSES and TABLES.

Also,

A Collection of FLOWER POTS and PLANTS.

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

293 Hongkong, 19th February, 1875.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

A. McDONALD AND OTHERS
v.
J. McDONALD AND ANOTHER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, Under a Decree of the said Court,

On the Premises,

ON A DAY TO BE NAMED, of which Notice will be given.—

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate, lying, and being at Victoria in the Island of Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on the Praya, and measuring thereon One hundred feet; on the South side thereof on a Public Road, and measuring thereon One hundred and twelve feet; on the East side thereof on a close registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot Number One hundred and eighty-five, and measuring thereon Two hundred and ninety-two feet; and on the West side thereof on a Public Street, and measuring thereon Three hundred and forty feet, which said Piece or Parcel of GROUND contains in the whole Thirty-one thousand six hundred square feet, and is registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot Number One hundred and eighty-four. For the unexpired term of Nine hundred and ninety-nine years commencing from Twenty-fifth day of June, 1861, at a Yearly Crown Rent of $240; with the PATENT SLIP thereon, and all WORKING GEAR connected with the same, and all the BUILDINGS erected thereon, comprising Dwelling House, Machine and Blacksmith's Shops and Engine House.

The above will be offered in One Lot, which will include the GOODWILL of the Business now carried on at the West Point Patent Slip.

And,

At the same time and place, will be Sold the STEAM TUG *Blue Bell*, measuring 75 feet over all, 14 ft. 6 in. Beam, 7 ft. 6 in. Hold, in complete order, built of TEAK throughout and COPPER FASTENED.

Also,

The STOCK, comprising:—

Copper Bars and Plates. Yellow Metal. Round, Square, Plate, Bar and Angle Iron. Boiler Tubes, Rivets, Nuts and Bolts. Blacksmith's tools, Forges, Bellows and Anvils, Taps and Dies. Copper and Iron Nails. Brass Screws, Chains of various sizes, Steel, &c., &c.

And,

A QUANTITY OF TIMBER.

The Slip can receive vessels of 1,500 tons, and has docked a vessel of 1,400 tons capacity, *and is in complete working order*

TERMS OF SALE FOR THE MARINE LOT, PATENT SLIP AND BUILDINGS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer of the Leasehold Property, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. Before the delivery of the other Lots, Cash must be paid in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description to be at purchaser's risk from the fall of hammer, and subject to the approval of the Court.

Further Particulars can be obtained from Messrs. CALDWELL and BRERETON, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

227 Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

LOST.

A BLACK and TAN TERRIER. The Finder will be rewarded. Address "X. Z.," Office of this Paper.

tf 259 Hongkong, 16th February, 1875.

LOST.

A WHITE and TAN SPANIEL BITCH, answers to the name of "GYP." The Finder will receive $5 Reward.

Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 230 Hongkong, 15th February, 1875.

THE ADVERTISER, who has had Three Years' experience of Office Work in China, desires a Re-engagement as Clerk or Junior Book-keeper.

Address "B. A.," *Daily Press* Office.

tf 85 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchai.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co., *Saigon.*

tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, GUN-SMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS, GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,

1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT, By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Intimations.

HONGKONG RACE FUND.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS to the Fund may obtain Tickets to the Grand Stand at $5 each, on applying to the Honorary Treasurer, at the CHARTERED BANK, on and after the 18th instant.

Tickets to the New Stand may also be obtained at $2 for the Meeting.

M. W. BOYD, *Honorary Treasurer.*

7d 268 Hongkong, 10th February, 1875.

HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets,
(Nearly opposite the German Club,)
Open daily, Saturdays excepted.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

AFTER this Date and until further notice, Prices will be as follows:—

Cameo Portraits,	(if in one order)	for 1 doz. $4.00
Do.	do.	for 2 doz. 7.00
"	"	" 3 " 9.00
"	"	" 5 " 12.00
Cabinet Portraits,	"	" 1 " 5.00
"	"	" 1 " 8.00
Portraits 8 by 6, plain		each 6.00
" worked up and mounted		" 10.00
Enlargements made from any Photograph (faded or otherwise) colored in oil and framed complete		25.00
Views from Negatives in Stock		0.50
do do		per doz. 5.00

Outdoor groups at private houses on Saturdays by arrangement.

Views of Private Houses and Grounds to order, first copy	$10.00
Extra copies	each 0.50
Patrons of the Hongkong Photographic Rooms can get their servants taken at first copy	0.50
Extra copies	0.25

N.B.—Suitable Colours for Dress are black, brown, and green.

During the cold season the best light for portraiture is from 10 till 1.

tf 2068 Hongkong, 10th December, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE Well known and long Established BUSINESS of McALISTER & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Singapore.

tf 283 Singapore, 10th February, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE:—

TH. ROEDERER GLADIATEUR,	Pints.
KRUG, Red Seal,	do.
DE ST. MARCEAUX CARTE BLANCHE,	do.

BURGUNDY WINES:—
CHAMBERTIN.
CORTON.
NUITS.
VOLNAY.
BAUNE.

HOCK:—
LIEBFRAUMILCH.
RUDESHEIMER.
JOHANESBERG.
HOCKHEIMER.

CLARETS:—
CHATEAU LAFITTE, Quarts.
" " Pints.
" LEOVILLE, Quarts.
" MARGAUX, Quarts.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.
ST. EMILION.
MESS CLARET.
CLARET in Casks, Superior Quality.

BRANDIES AND OTHER:—
COURVOISIER CUBLIER FRERES.
JAS. HENNESSY
Do.
JULES ROBIN.
CUTLER AND PALMER GIN.
Do. WHISKY.
AVH GIN, in Square Bottles.

Apply to E. CHASTEL, *No. 50, Queen's Road Central.*

tf 1825 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, or Agents of the French Barque Ernce (Captain GEIRDEN) will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the said vessel.

tf 114 Hongkong, 19th January, 1875.

TRANSLATION.

DOCUMENTS Translated from ENGLISH into CHINESE and GERMAN.

Or from GERMAN, CHINESE, FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN or PORTUGUESE, into ENGLISH, by competent hands.

Special attention paid to PROTESTS, EXTENDED PROTESTS, and other Documents containing NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, or other TECHNICAL Terms.

Terms for European languages.—

Fair copy, per legal folio.....$1.00
Extra copies, " 0.25

Special agreements made for Chinese Translations or long by documents in other languages.

Address "TRANSLATION," care of *Daily Press* Office.

6m 2115 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

A. S. WATSON & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers, TO-MORROW, the 24th February, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to the 31st Dec., 1874, the Report of the Directors, for the election of Directors and Auditors, and for declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the Board,

E. DUNCAN, *Secretary.*

10d 251 Hongkong, 8th February, 1875.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th inst., both days included.

By Order,

E. DUNCAN, *Secretary.*

16d 215 Hongkong, 8th February, 1875.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 9th March proximo, at 4.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1874, and for the election of a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., *General Managers.*

201 281 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held on the Cricket Ground, on SATURDAY, the 13th March, commencing at 2 P.M. Entries close at Noon on Tuesday, 9th March. A Programme of the different Events can be seen at the HONGKONG CLUB, CLUB GERMANIA, and at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s.

P. RHODES, *Hon. Sec.*

258 Hongkong, 15th February, 1875.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of Dollars One Hundred and Fifty ($150) per Share, declared at the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable on and after TO-MORROW, the 20th inst.

Dividend Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 48, Queen's Road, on application.

By Order,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

1m 300 Hongkong, 19th February, 1875.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE WARRANTS for the Dividend of $2.50 per share declared at the Meeting of Shareholders of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be ready for delivery by the Undersigned, after Noon TO-DAY.

By Order,

ED. BAKER, *Secretary.*

208 Hongkong, 6th February, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 per cent. per Annum, or $450 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after SATURDAY, the 23rd instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 134 Hongkong, 21st January, 1875.

JUST LANDED.

EX GERMAN STEAMER "EGERIA."

COPENHAGEN BUTTER, in 2 lb. Tins.
PRIME HAMBURG MESS PORK.
Do. do. do. BEEF.

MACEWEN, FEICKEL & Co.

1m 284 Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

NATIONAL CLOCK COMPANY, OF CONNECTICUT, U.S.A.

MURRAY DAVIS,

SOLE AGENT, 31 and 33, *SUTTER STREET*, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

IS prepared to fill Orders for all CLOCKS Manufactured by

ANSONIA CLOCK Co. GILBERT CLOCK Co.
WATERBURY CLOCK Co. E. INGRAHAM & Co.

☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists. [3m 2042

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.

{Ord. 5 Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.
{ " 13 Sept., 1873, " XIII.)

Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.

Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER.

6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

Per "Donnai," 2nd July, 1874.

FD, 1/35, 85 cases Beer.

Per "Tigre," 19th December, 1874.

B 1 box Merchandise.

Per "Amazone," 22th January, 1875.

AMA 1 box Merchandise.
GAZ in triangle, 34/62. 8 bales Paper.
DT, 1, 1 cases Merchandise.
GM in diamond, J. N. 1256/57, RB in diamond, H. SSL } 2 cases Do.
1 case Do.
BW, 46, 1 bale Merchandise.
1 mask Wine.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1875.

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "YANGTSZE," A. Corner, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO DAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

814 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship "YUEN-TZE-FEE," Captain Moalle, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

8d 308 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1875.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship "SWATOW" will be despatched at noon on THURSDAY, the 25th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

4d 309 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1875.

FOR AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAKAO.

THE Steamship "HAI-LOONG," Captain Abbott, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 310 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, No. 8, Nankin Road, Shanghai, on MONDAY, the 5th April next, at 3 P.M., to consider certain alterations to be proposed in Clause No. 90 of the Deed of Settlement, with a view to extend the Directors' powers in investing the Company's funds.

By Order of the Directors,

JOHN DUNN, *

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(*Designed expressly for the Work.*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS, THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

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Foochow..... „ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE O. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka....THE O. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. BATES, HENRY & Co.
San Francisco...Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1875.

ANY expression of opinion on Chinese affairs coming from Mr. T. T. COOPER is worthy of respectful attention. Mr. COOPER is a known authority on Chinese questions, and hence his letter on trade with Western China is worth examination. It is possible, however, that although he is not opposed to the efforts being made to increase the commercial relations between Burmah and Western China, he is considerably more interested in the growth of the trade of Shanghai. In the opinion of Mr. COOPER, the port of Rangoon stands no chance of drawing the trade away from Shanghai. It is not so easy, he says, "to divert the course of a long established and flourishing trade; and in the case under consideration I am fully persuaded that it would be an easier task to divert the course of the great river Yang-tsze." This is putting it rather strongly, but the task is not, looking to the fact that engineering science laughs at impossibilities, quite hopeless although perhaps very improbable. But we do not understand that it is either wished or intended to attempt to divert the stream of commerce which now flows through Shanghai; it is rather hoped by the promoters of the Burmo-Chinese Expedition to make a new trade with a portion of the Chinese Empire at present inaccessible to European merchants. If their design was a mere selfish one of wishing to rob Peter to pay Paul it would richly deserve to fail. But we think better of the originators of this enterprise. They may have acted a good deal in ignorance; they may not have weighed their chances as carefully as might have been wished; they may not have laid their plans on the most reliable information; and they may have altogether forgotten or overlooked the fact that the internecine warfare which for so many years has desolated and paralysed the province of Yunnan has rendered the people poor, and unlikely to prove valuable customers for European or Indian fabrics; but still the object of the enterprise is worthy of commendation, and it can scarcely fail to be productive of good. At all events it will be sure to add to our knowledge of the districts and peoples through which it will have to pass.

The remarks of Mr. COOPER with reference to the opening up of the towns of the upper Yang-tsze to trade with British merchants are much to the purpose. It is only too true that the trade in the East of China is left by the Home Government "to take care of itself." Little interest is really felt there in the matter; China is very far away, and even about India, with all its immense interests and vast population, there is comparatively little known to the immense majority of people, and its concerns are as little cared for. There is small cause for wonder that the Home Chambers of Commerce should be ill informed on the trade of China when debates in the House of Commons on Indian questions of great magnitude are conducted in a half-empty house with an expedition which a total lack of interest in them alone induces. It is much to be regretted that such should be the case; it undoubtedly arises from the circumstance that the great mass of the British people, including many of those whose relations with foreign commerce should have better instructed them, are utterly ignorant of the importance, yearly increasing, of our trade and commerce in the East. The advice Mr. COOPER gives to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce will doubtless receive their serious attention. He says:—"As an enlightened and well-informed body on the spot, it should, by dint of constant communication with the principal Chambers of Europe, so remove the indifference and ill-founded ideas prevalent among these bodies as would in a short time redirect their attention and powerful influence to the more rational object of increasing the trade already established." The same advice will aptly apply to other similar bodies in the East, and we hope it will be acted upon. Great as is the foreign trade with China at the present time, it is yet probably in its infancy. Some day it will reach proportions truly colossal. Up to this day foreigners have been principally customers to the Flowery Land; they have been unable to place their wares in Chinese markets to any large extent; and, thus, the huge balance of profit has remained with the Chinese. And simultaneously with the growth of European trade with this great Empire may be reasonably expected the social advancement and increased well-being of its four hundred millions of people.

AN amusing instance of exaggeration and ignorance of Chinese affairs is to be found in a statement gravely made by a correspondent of the Berlin *Bund*, and doubtless received as gospel by that journal. "The EMPEROR has," writes this correspondent, "issued orders for the construction of ten new ironclads." He certainly adds, as a reason why no one else has become cognisant of the Imperial intention, we suppose, that the Chinese treasury is "at present incapable of providing the necessary funds for this purpose." We feel warranted in corroborating this latter piece of intelligence. We, in fact, can venture to supplement it by affirming that it will be a very long time before the order is given to any enterprising firm of shipbuilders. Perhaps this rumour has originated with some warlike Teuton, whose mind is so engrossed with the subject of national armaments that he has been unable to resist the temptation of magnifying the recent paltry extensions of theirs by China and Japan. If Germany is unable to purchase ten ironclads, how, in the name of common sense, is it to be supposed the Government of Peking are going to acquire such a formidable fleet. They will require another loan for a considerably stiff amount if they are bent on some day disputing the sovereignty of the seas.

The *Awoca*, bringing the next English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong at daylight yesterday morning, the 22nd instant.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of Washington, all the men-of-war in the harbour and a number of merchant vessels were decorated with bunting. A salute was fired at noon.

According to the military correspondent of the *Pioneer*, the 1-10th, now at Singapore, will probably take the place of the 31st at Gibraltar, in which case the 80th, now at Hongkong, will proceed to Singapore.

We have to acknowledge the receipt, from the *North China Herald* office, of the "North China and Japan Desk Hong List for 1875." It is carefully compiled, well printed, and contains much useful information. This year's issue also contains some acceptable additions to its contents, among them being a local Navy List, an exchange table, showing the relative values of gold and silver coins in different countries, and a table of weights and measures.

The prisoners in the *Eumire* case, charged with the murder, on the high seas, of an Italian seaman, Francis Shufus, were on the 11th inst., at Singapore, committed for trial for murder at the next Criminal Assizes. It will be remembered that the accused were shipwrecked with the deceased, and being in extreme distress from hunger and thirst they agreed to draw lots for one to die for the rest. The lot fell on the deceased, and his head was cut off by the others, who drank his blood and ate of his flesh. Magnus Johnst has been admitted as Queen's evidence.

We have been favoured with an inspection of two photographs of the late Flower Show, taken by Mr. Afong, of Wyndham Street. They are from different points of view, and are both correct and admirable representations of the show. In one the bills form a noble background, and in both the objects are all brought out with vivid distinctness. Probably many of the exhibitors would be able to distinguish their plants and flowers. We feel sure these pictures merit the commendation of, and will be received with favour by, the public. No doubt they will be in considerable demand as *souvenirs* of a pleasant event in the rather dull chronicles of the colony.

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

The fifth annual ordinary meeting of shareholders of the above Company was held at the office, Queen's Road, Hongkong, yesterday afternoon. There were present:—Messrs. A. F. Heard, (Chairman), F. D. Sassoon, André, Cordes, Karberg, M. W. Boyd, McCulloch, Head, J. Noble, Kier, Alabor, Mody, and Kleczkowski.

The CHAIRMAN, having read the notice calling the meeting, said the report and accounts had been in the hands of the shareholders for some days, and they might be taken as read. He did not think they called for any special remark. There was a falling off in the total premia for the past year, but this was to be attributed to the bad state of trade generally. They would observe that the reserve fund was now made up to the full amount required by the articles, and in addition to that a small portion of the excess was now available for distribution to the shareholders. He proposed that the report and accounts be accepted and passed.

Mr. KIER seconded, and it was agreed to.

Messrs. Boyd, A. F. Heard, F. D. Sassoon, and P. Karberg, were elected to fill the vacancies caused by the departure from the Colony of Messrs. Kaye, Rowett, S. D. Sassoon, and the late G. F. Heard.

Messrs. André and Boyd, who retired by rotation from the direction, were re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN then intimated that the dividend warrants would be ready for issue on the 1st March, and the meeting terminated.

A METHOD OF ASCERTAINING DEATH.

The Rev. Mr. Dallinger, in his "Notes on Science" in the *Pioneer*, writes: Many methods have lately been devised for distinguishing real from apparent death—a matter of difficulty in certain cases, which has, doubtless, been so great as to lead to many instances of the interment of the living. We have noticed the methods that have been suggested from time to time, but Dr. Monteverdi has discovered a test apparently simple and complete. It consists in the injection under the skin of a small quantity of liquor ammonia having a specific gravity of 0·92. When injected into the living body, even during the last hours of life, it produces a deep red or purple spot, which arises more or less rapidly as the circulation is more or less rapid. But if the ammonia be injected after death, no change of colour takes place, or at most a slight tinting of the skin. The memoir is accompanied by six coloured drawings, which exhibit the effect of injection twelve, ten, five, &c., hours before death. The method certainly has a physiological foundation to rest on, and appears to be the most reliable yet known.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

22nd February.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

W. Burns and two other seamen, belonging to the U.S. corvette *Kearsage*, were charged by constables Nos. 82 and 125 with being drunk and disorderly, and tearing the uniform coat of the first witness.

The first prisoner was fined $1; the second and third were fined $2 each; and each prisoner was ordered to make amends $1.50 for the constable's coat.

A Russian seaman belonging to the *Arnold* was fined 50 cents for being drunk and incapable.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Mr. J. G. Burns, belonging to the P.M.S.S. *Great Republic*, charged three Chinese, Ko Asing, Long Aon, and Leung Asing, with the unlawful possession of a quantity of old copper and nails, the property of the P.M.S.S. Co.

The prisoners were each fined $5; in default three months' hard labour each.

ASSAULT.

Wong Asin was charged with assaulting two women named Ho Asam and Loh Asing, in the Caine Road.

The prisoner was fined $2, or seven days' hard labour.

HOUSEBREAKING.

Low Ashi, a farmer, residing at Mah-tow Chung, charged a dirty Chinaman named Li Awan, with others not in custody, with attempting to break into his house.

The prisoner tried to make the charge out to be a spiteful one, but failed. He was, therefore, sent to six months' hard labour.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

Robert Bready, a marine on board the U. S. corvette *Kearsage*, was charged by Edward Lee, a bandsman on board the U. S. Frigate *Hartford*, with cutting and wounding him with intent to do him grevious bodily harm.

The prosecutor said he was in the "Welcome Home Tavern" last night, when the prisoner came in and from certain remarks he made he saw that he intended to create a disturbance. The prisoner boasted about his having been in the *Kearsage* when she sank the *Alabama*. He simply said to him he did not believe him. The prisoner began to push him about, and he told him to desist, and when he saw that he refused he pushed him. Suddenly he felt two blows at the back of his head, when a witness called out that he was stabbed. He put his hand up and felt the blood flowing. The prisoner then attempted to run away but was stopped.

Walter Fern, a bandsman in the 60th Regiment, corroborated this statement, and said he saw the knife in the prisoner's hand and thought he must have had the knife in his hand already opened when he came in, as he did not see him open it. He evidently came in to create a row as he was angry. The prisoner got a stab on his own arm. Witness thought he must have done that himself, as the prosecutor had no knife. The prosecutor and himself were sober.

Mr. Medina, the landlord, and a boarder in his house, deposed to similar facts, said they were all sober, and as they wrangled about the *Alabama*, the landlord tried to put them out, when he suddenly heard it said Lee was stabbed.

The prisoner, who had very little to say, was sent to three months' hard labour.

MORE STABBING.

A Malay seaman, named Ahman, belonging to the Siamese ship *Honghong*, was charged by Inspector Dodds with stabbing, cutting and wounding one Ah-king, a Siamese seaman on board the ship *Siamese Crown*.

On the application of the Inspector, the case was remanded for one week, as the wounded man was in hospital and unable to attend.

KIDNAPPING.

The remanded case of which Hu Ying Lin, a married woman, was charged by Tam Ahcong with kidnapping his child and selling her to a woman in a lane leading out of Bonham Strand, came on again, and as the woman who accompanied her at the sale did not turn up, the prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

STREET GAMBLING.

P.C. Taylor, No. 32, charged Chow Alcong, a marine hawker, with gambling in Lascar Row, and causing an obstruction.

The prisoner denied the charge, but he was fined $1.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

A CHINESE DRUNKARD.

Sin Chung Tsai, a chair coolie, charged by P.C. 195 with being drunk and incapable, and monopolizing a public gutter, was fined 50 cents.

ALLEGED EXTORTION.

Charles Johnson, steward on board the bark *Miako*, charged Chun Ali and Man Hop Li with demanding more than their legal fare.

The prisoners, who said they had been kept waiting at the Sailors' Home, were discharged.

A PUPPY.

"Sukunwodnegurga," a watchman, charged Tam Achin, a carpenter, with wilfully killing his puppy dog.

The complainant said on Saturday, at about 3 p.m., the defendant was rolling a barrel from one side to the other and another watchman called out to him to take care as there was a pup there. The defendant then rolled faster, and ran over the pup and killed it. He had paid $1.80 for the pup.

The defendant said he was rolling the cask when the pup came barking, and was accidentally killed.

His Worship ordered him to pay $1 compensation to the complainant.

HOUSEBREAKING.

Chun Achiek, a coolie, was charged by Au Ayan, another coolie, residing at Sheik-tong-tsai, with breaking the lock of his house, entering the same, and stealing therefrom a quilt and a pair of trowsers.

The trowsers and a pawn ticket for the quilt were found on the prisoner, who was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

STEALING FIREWOOD.

Tang Ashing, a coolie, was charged by Chan Apang, a married woman, living at Sai-ti lane, with stealing ten bundles of firewood from her doorway.

The prisoner, who admitted the charge, was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

AN INSOLENT COOK.

Mr. John W. Finch, residing at Queen's Road East, charged his cook U Aman with being insolent and disobedient.

The prosecutor said that the prisoner had been in his employ about one month. Last night about 7 o'clock he came into the room where his wife, Mr. Spratt, and himself were sitting, and asked for leave to go out. His wife refused, on the ground that the prisoner had been out the greater part of the day. The prisoner insolently remarked that he had always been permitted to go out when he wanted in situations where he had been before, and then made use of very bad language in Chinese, which necessitated his ejection from the room. The prisoner then brought a policeman into his house and said he had struck him.

The prisoner, who said he had been beaten, was fined $2, or seven days' hard labour.

BURGLARY.

The remanded case in which Wong Atak and Leong Achee were charged by Inspector Halran with entering an empty house No. 8 Taiwan Street, and attempting to break into house No. 9, came on again, when the prisoners were committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of March.

SINGAPORE.

The *Daily Times* says:—We learn that the launch of the steamer built by Messrs. Buyers & Robb for the Maharajah of Johore has been definitely fixed to take place on the 23rd inst. The vessel has been built at their Teluk Ayer building yard, and has been ready for launching some time; the delay has been owing to the silting up of sand on the beach, but this has now been remedied. The vessel is one of the largest yet constructed in Singapore, being about 400 tons measurement, and the launch will therefore be an event of more than ordinary interest to people here.

The *Straits Budget* of the 3rd instant states:—"Lately there arrived by tambangan from Anjer six European shipwrecked persons who had belonged the British ship *Leila*, which had been lost at Anjer. Here [Batavia] they are being fed and lodged on Government account."

RELY UPON YOURSELF.—Don't rely upon friends. Don't rely upon the name of your ancestors. Thousands have spent the prime of life in the vain hope of help from those whom they called friends, and thousands have starved because they had a rich father. Rely upon the good name which is made by your own exertions, and know that better than the best friend you can have is unquestionable determination, united with decision of character.

THE WAR IN ACHEEN.

The following telegraphic intelligence from Acheen was published at Batavia on the 2nd instant:—

"From information received Panglima Tjoet of Makien XXII. was killed during the combat on the 31st December last; Imam Longbattah was still ill, and Panglima Polim was in the highlands. On the 22nd January, H. N. M's. steamship *Pontianak*, and on the 24th, H. N. M's. steamship *Watergeus* returned from the West Coast where Maki and Labuan Hadji had been chastised. Pulu Kayu has hoisted the Netherlands flag. On this occasion, one man was killed, and five wounded, all of them belonging to the Navy. H. N. M's. steamers *Banda* and *Sambas* have visited the petty states to the North of Tonoh on the West Coast. On the 23rd January, an additional outpost was established at Pansel Blang Tjoet, without an encounter with the enemy. The state of health was less favourable. Since the 15th January, 18 cholera cases have appeared."

Colonel Pel, under date of the 31st December, describes in his published diary of events at Acheen, the outcome of the military operations on that day:—

"The result was that campong Longbattah, and the forts of Panglima Polim and Tunku Hassim were burned, and that the mosque at Longbattah was occupied; there were also occupied two forts found abandoned, towards the North, and three others towards the West (the latter temporarily). Hard fighting took place at various points; a nice piece of land containing splendid *sawahs* on some terraces in which the paddy was already ripening, was wrested from the enemy."

Further on, the following entry appears in the diary:—

"*2nd January*—At 7½ p.m., a Chinaman, who looked very much frightened, presented himself to the commandant of Soerian. According to his statements, made in broken Malay, he had come from Pinang, and had suffered shipwreck, on which occasion four of the crew of the vessel in which he was were drowned. He and the remainder of the crew (three in number) fell into the hands of the Achinese, who first robbed them of everything, and then killed his three companions, whose fate he succeeded in escaping from. He concealed himself for two days in the bush and at last ventured to come to our fort."

Respecting this characteristic occurrence, a correspondent of the *Star* inquires:—

"If this be not piracy of the worst degree, what is it? The Achinese have been so long accustomed to this little game, that of course they find it too profitable to be given up without a desperate struggle. Were all their atrocities for years to be gathered into one grand total, and well authenticated, as they could be, they might well startle unselfish humanity with horror; but they would still, it appears, find advocates to term such horrid wretches patriots and 'poor Achinese.' Yes, truly poor, in even a few savage virtues; but rich in every fiendish outrage, which denotes the fanatical robber, murderer, and pirate. If they had succeeded in murdering the Chinaman, who fortunately for himself, escaped from their clutches, they would of course have merely been following their favourite maxim in all such cases, namely, 'dead men tell no tales.'"

Colonel Pel's diary contains some particulars of the movements of the chiefs, who, it appears are still exerting themselves to stir up the population to resistance. The following is extracted from the said diary, which appears to be kept with great regularity and attention.

"3rd January.—News was received that, the day before, one Umar Lampanti arrived in the VI. Mukims with a letter from Imam Longbattah to the effect that the mosque at Longbattah had been captured by the Company, that he was then staying in the uplands of Longbaitah, and that discouragement need not, however, be felt on that account, because 4,000 more men had come down from Tunang, who, however, would only fight in case the Company should endeavour to penetrate further."

The diary breaks off with the 9th ultimo; the entries chiefly chronicling the incessant harassing of the Dutch outposts by the hostile Achinese, who are treated to shells when they become too forward; shells prove effectual in silencing their fire, or putting them to flight on almost all occasions.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAVA.

One side of the wall of the crater of the Kloet, a volcano in Java, within which crater there is a lake, has given way, thereby causing a torrent of mud to overthrow the neighbouring country; the disastrous results of which are thus set forth in the *Batavia Handelsblad* of the 4th inst.:—

"The day before yesterday, telegraphic intelligence was received from Sourabaya that the Kloet has treated itself to a great outburst of mud, by which 13 villages have been laid waste, and 30 others have suffered great damage. The plantations in the Biltar district have been fortunate, only about 300 piculs of tobacco having been lost; in some of the houses the mud stood 7 feet deep; the damage done in the China Camp amounted to f20,000; the further extent of the damage cannot be estimated. Many natives must have perished, six corpses having been found."

"From official and private telegrams, it appears that the torrent of mud, which came down quite unexpectedly, caused a great panic in the Blotar district, and that thousands of natives and a few Europeans have lost their all. No lives were lost amongst the Europeans; a portion of the native population took to flight with their cattle and other property."

ONE WHO DID GOOD BY STEALTH.

The *John Bull* says that a rural dean in the diocese of Rochester vouches for the substantial accuracy of the following statement:—An old Mr. Attwood died recently near Chesham. He was about eighty years old, and a bachelor; rich, but living very quietly. He is discovered to have been the giver of all the anonymous £1,000 cheques. His books show that he gave away £350,000 in this way; £45,000 within the last year. He has left more than a million sterling and no will. Mr. Attwood is said to have been connected with the Birmingham Attwoods, and to have made his money principally by glass. A thousand pound note was found lying about the room, as if it had been waste paper.

Commenting on the publication of the above paragraph, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—It is rather hard that when the chief object of a man in his lifetime has been to do good without letting his left hand know what his right hand did, he should be discussed immediately after his death in an almost mocking strain, as if he had hardly been a person, but a thing. A paragraph has been going what is called "the round of the papers," which was copied into these columns from the *John Bull*, about the late Mr. Benjamin Attwood, "an old Mr. Attwood, of Chesham," as the paragraph called him, which, though reported on the authority of a rural dean, is likely to give an erroneous impression on some points. In the phrase of the rural dean, Mr. Attwood "is said to be connected with the Attwoods of Birmingham." There is no question at all about the matter. Mr. Benjamin Attwood was a brother of Mr. Thomas Attwood, who was well known forty years ago as the leader of the Birmingham Political Union, and one of the first members of Parliament for that borough. Mr. Attwood was not a bachelor but a widower; the greater part of his fortune was not made, as the rural dean says "by glass." What may be the amount of the fortune left behind him is not yet certainly known, but it is believed to be very much under the vast sum stated by the rural dean. Whatever it may be, those papers which thought it witty to put a heading to a paragraph, "Next of Kin wanted," may be assured that there has been no lack of kin found to divide the inheritance. Nor was it quite seemly, as some other papers did, to head the account of a man of Mr. Attwood's quiet munificence with the heading, "No more Thousand-pound Cheques." The truth of the case is this: Mr. Attwood, having already made a competent fortune by his own industry, came in for enormous wealth by the bequest of a nephew. Of the sum thus received he determined to spend nothing upon himself, but to give it, partly to less prosperous kinsfolk, partly to charitable purposes. Mr. Attwood often went to a hospital or such like institution and left a thousand pounds, asking simply for an acknowledgment in the *Times*. And this he was known to do several times to the same institution without ever letting his name be known. Mr. Attwood would most likely have been better pleased if his name had remained unknown in death as well as life. But as his good deeds have been dragged out from the obscurity in which he himself sought to hide them, it is well that there should be some truer and worthier record of him than that which has been copied from one paper to another through the whole length of England.

YAKOOB KHAN.

The *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent writes:—I learn from a reliable source some facts which have not yet been published respecting the arrest of Yakoob Khan by his father, the Ameer of Afghanistan. Yakoob's journey to Cabul was occasioned by an intimation that the Ameer intended to visit Herat; the Ameer's object being to ascertain the truth of a rumour which had reached him to the effect that Yakoob had increased his troops beyond the permitted number. On learning of this project, Yakoob, either to conceal the largeness, as some say, or the paucity, as other think, of his forces, determined to go in person to his father's seat. He had previously taken care to assure himself of the protection of some of the chiefs most powerful in the immediate dominions of the Ameer. He had also obtained their promise not to recognize his young brother-in-law, Abdoolla Jan, and he had also secured a safe conduct from the Ameer himself. On his arrival at Cabul, the mother of Abdoolla Jan employed all her great influence over the Ameer to obtain the destruction of Yakoob. She represented her own and her son's life were endangered by his presence, and to give force to her assumed terrors, she took her son out of her own apartment and placed him in those of the Ameer—a change of great importance in an eastern palace. At length the Ameer yield to her persuasion, and had Yakoob arrested. The Ameer's Council, however, were not unanimous in approving of this step, and my own information confirms that of the *Times* correspondent, that two at least of the number left the Ameer's Court in consequence of this breach of good faith. More recent advices than those which have come by letter from the East seem to show that the Ameer has not carried out the course of extreme violence which he was at first believed to contemplate. This result is probably due to the active interference of the Indian Government, who, friendly as they undoubtedly are to the Ameer, would be compelled to change their attitude in regard to him if he murdered his son and rightful heir.

THIRTY-SIX HOURS ON A ROCK.—TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS.

A boat accident took place in Bantry Bay during the terrible gale which raged recently with great fury for several successive days. A boat having seven persons on board, three men, two women, and two grown boys, left Bantry on Tuesday, the 22nd December, for Adrigole. The gale was at its highest, and none but the hardy and intrepid people who reside on the north shore of Bantry Bay would think of putting to sea in an open boat on such an evening. They held bravely on until they came abreast of some bare rocks, called "the Gyrawne," about a mile to the west of Whiddy. At this point the sea and storm were irresistible, and the seven passengers were swallowed up in the boisterous waves. Some one must have witnessed the disaster, for, late in the evening, intelligence reached Bantry that an Adrigole boat, with all hands, had gone down. On Thursday morning, some of the inhabitants of the western part of Whiddy, when starting to fish, thought they saw persons clinging to the Gyrawn rocks. They put off at once to ascertain whether this could be so, and there they found the seven persons alive. They were thrown up by the sea on to the rocks soon after the boat upset, and there they remained from Tuesday evening to Thursday morning, exposed to such perils and hardships as can be realized only by those who know the place where the accident befell. The rocks to which they clung for 36 hours, struggling for dear life, rise some 10 or 12 feet above high water in sharp-pointed crags, and they do not seem to present enough of level surface for more than a few seagulls to perch upon. Over these rocks, in heavy weather, the sea breaks unceasingly, and the white ridges of seething foam can be seen from all the mountains which surround Bantry Bay. Here, then, were these wretched castaways for two nights and a day—without shelter, without food, drenched anew every minute with sea water, and all sorrows heightened by the knowledge that within a mile of where they were perishing from cold and hunger, the frost on Tuesday and Wednesday nights being most severe, there were human habitations where warmth and food would have been lavished on these miserable sufferers. The fishermen who went out to their rescue describe in simple but most effective language the scene they witnessed as they neared the rock. They who clung to it, in their water-soaked rags, could scarcely be distinguished from the background of the cliff. They dreaded naturally that the men on board the boat would pass them by—not thinking that human beings could be found in such a spot. They had no way of signalling except by throwing up their arms in the wildest manner, suggested by hope and fear jointly. The poor creatures were brought to Bantry, where the townspeople vied with one another in lavishing upon them all that their miserable condition required. To see their blearing, bloodshot eyes, their swollen and livid features, their tottering, benumbed, and helpless limbs, as they strove to walk to the nearest house, after landing, was to witness a scene of misery never to be forgotten. After they had been clothed and warmed and fed, a subscription in their aid was started at once to send them home rejoicing.—*Cork Examiner.*

ALFONSO XII. AND THE ULTRAMONTANES.

The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) discusses, in its leading article of January 3rd, the accession of the Prince of Asturias to the throne of Spain, as Alfonso XII., and goes on towards the close to speak as follows of the prospects of the young King as affected by Ultramontanism:—"But there is one thing which must not be forgotten, by the young Prince and his surroundings; the Spain of to-day will no longer allow herself to be brought under the yoke of the Ultramontanes, nor can any Sister Patrocinia any longer act as secret co-sovereign. Don Alfonso has certainly declared that his mother will not accompany him, but remain in Paris. He would thereby point out that he wishes to withdraw himself from the pernicious suggestions which might proceed from that quarter. But Doña Isabella has already played a trick which has everywhere excited a painful feeling. She telegraphed to Primo de Rivera and Canovas de Castillo that her son had petitioned the Pope for his blessing, and promised him to defend like his forefathers the rights of the Holy See. Has Prince Alfonso really done this or has his affectionate mother, who cherishes an unbounded gratitude to Pius IX. for the golden rose, acted thus on her own responsibility? We believe that the answer to this question will determine the judgment on the continuance of the newly set-up Spanish Throne. It may be lasting if Alfonso XII. determine to break off connexion with the Ultramontanes. He cannot win to his side the core and choice of the black force, for these adhere to Don Carlos. The Paris *Union* and the *Vaterland* of this city have already declared in the name of the Vatican guard, their fidelity to the old flag. The moderate elements would be the most, who would make advances to the new King, as may be seen from the example of the *Volksfreund*. It was reported last autumn that Germany and Austria would not be unwilling to see the Prince of Asturias raised to the throne of Spain, and this intelligence was, as we now hear, authentic. As regards Austria, it is stated that in the most weighty circles the Carlist and Alfonsist currents somewhat strongly crossed, but that the latter had the advantage. In Berlin also it is said that hopes were given to the Prince during his stay there. This can happen only, as is clear from the character of German politics, on the supposition that the son of Isabella separates himself completely from his mother and her counsellors, and that he intends to become a Constitutional King in the true sense of the word. But if his first Government not has really consisted in praying for the apostolical blessing and making promises to the Pope, he has thus entered among the enemies of Germany, and Germany has only one interest in connexion with him, and that is to overthrow him. Nor can he reckon on good relationships to Austria, for Austria stands in all great questions on the side of Germany, and the point of the combinations which were made at the meeting of the Emperors is directed against the allies of Rome. In Spain itself the news of the despatch to the Pope is said to have produced the worst impression. The Ministry of the Regency, as it is called, will be occupied in effacing this. We wait, therefore, with great expectation, the next news from Madrid; for even the most zealous partisan cannot but observe that those who hear no uniform have nevertheless some significance. If the prayer for the blessing of the Pope and the promises joined to it cannot be roundly denied, then the new Bourbon era will begin in Spain under bad signs, then the old prejudices and old sins will return and enter with the new ruler, and the Nemesis will follow at his heels that has so often overtaken his race."

VALUE OF THE STANDARD COINS OF THE WORLD.

An American paper gives a statement of the value (in United States money) in pure metal of the standard coins of the various nations of the world, as estimated by the Director of the United States Mint. The pound sterling of the United Kingdom is of the value of 4 dols. 86·65 cents.; the mark of the German Empire, 23·82 cents.; the franc of France, the Belgium, Switzerland, the drachm of Greece, the lira of Italy, and the peseta (of 100 centimes) of Spain, 19·30 cents.; the Austrian florin, 47·60 cents.; the crown of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, 26·80 cents.; the Netherlands florin, 40·20 cents.; the Portuguese milreis (of 1,000 reis), 1 dol. 9·47 cents.; the Turkish piastre, 4·39 cents.; the Egyptian dollar (of 20 piastres), 1 dol. 0·39 cents.; the rupee (of 16 annas) of India, 45·34 cents.; the dollar of Central America, 90·50 cents.; the Brazilian milreis, 54·56 cents.; the silver tael of China, 1 dol. 65 cents.; and the gold yen of Japan, 99·70 cents.

ENGLISH PICKPOCKETS IN FRANCE.

A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—A curious trial here has just revealed how it comes that Paris is often infested with British pickpockets until the very word pickpocket has passed into the language with "rosbif," "milord," "gentleman-rider," &c. Formerly the English pickpocket was a cautious individual, who stopped at Calais or Boulogne, and before coming on to the capital consulted French lawyers on the penalties to which his peculiar accentation would expose him. Of late pickpockets have flocked to Paris without any apprehension, and one reason is perhaps suggested by the following facts:—On Tuesday Ernest Dermenon, inspector of police, was brought up before the Seventh Chamber accused of being the accomplice of English pickpockets. The prisoner, who is described as intelligent, has been an inspector for ten years. It was lately remarked that he frequented taverns where English thieves met, and it was discovered that he was in league with them. He used to warn the thieves of the presence of detectives, and received considerable sums for his services. He was also in correspondence with a man named Beaton, in London, and recommended him to send over some good thieves, who on arriving were shown where they could operate with advantage and without much danger. Dermenon one day took his accomplices to the Northern Station, where they stole no fewer than eight portemonnaies the contents of which he shared. Generally aware of the doings of the detective force, he was enabled to warn the pickpockets against going to such and such a place, which he knew was watched by the police. In some instances he received money for false evidence, and thus procuring light sentences for persons who had got into trouble. And, in fact, Dermenon, having betrayed his trust in every possible way, was condemned to five years' imprisonment and five years' surveillance.

THE LATE M. LEDRU-ROLLIN.

The death of M. Ledru-Rollin removes from the stage of French politics a man who was much more dreaded by his political friends than by his opponents. Whatever fears the Right may have had of the fiery eloquence which more than a quarter of a century ago pulled down the Throne of July, and summoned the masses of Paris to arms against order and property, were finally dispelled by the exhibition of feebleness which the old revolutionary leader gave last summer when he appeared once more in the Tribune of the National Assembly. It is difficult to understand or explain the influence which M. Ledru-Rollin wielded in 1848. Manifestly he despised the practical side of politics; his political style was extremely thin in substance, and his rhetorical graces were of the tawdry sort which positively repel Englishmen. He lived upon the tradition of his oratorical powers, and this source of authority he destroyed when he attempted to renew the magical potency of his eloquence, and to bring under his control a generation that had grown up while he was vegetating in exile, and calumniating the country that protected him. His speech some months ago in defence of universal suffrage and in favour of an immediate dissolution was certainly delivered before an unsympathetic audience, yet the curiosity of Frenchmen overpowered the dislike of the majority and moved them to give a hearing to opinions which they detested. If M. Ledru-Rollin had still been the orator that had encumbered Berryer, not altogether unequally, in the National Assembly of 1848, he would have held his hearers in bonds in spite of the repulsive nature of his doctrines. But a firebrand that will not even glow is intolerable. Men forgot to pronounce any judgment on M. Ledru-Rollin's argument in amazement at discovering that he was dull. This is the unpardonable sin with Frenchmen, and M. Ledru-Rollin at once descended from the pedestal of his traditional authority to the obscurity in which he had lived for more than twenty years. Though this exposure of the flimsy character of M. Ledru-Rollin's claims to the leadership of the Republican party relieved M. Gambetta and the more statesmanlike Radicals of the present day from some uneasiness, his name was still dangerously potent with the turbulent classes, and his extravagant doctrines threw discredit on the politicians who could not rid themselves of his alliance. His death marks the decline of the old school of Republican purism, which has done so much mischief to France and to the imitators of France all over the world.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

RUSSIA AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

The Russian *St Petersburg Gazette*, in an article on the despatches read at the Arnim trial, strongly condemns the policy of Prince Bismarck towards France. "There are," it says, "two system of life which are applicable to individuals as well as to States. One is to let people alone and mind your own business; the other is to crush everybody that comes in your path. The first is the leading principle of ordinary social morals; the second system is secretly pursued by all who wish to live at the expense of their neighbours, and also by some diplomatists of the old school. How far it is conformable with morality is shown by the practical significance of the efforts of Prince Bismarck to maintain France in a state of exhaustion. He wishes, in fact, that constant political disturbances should render it impossible for France to develop her trade and to promote education, that her workmen should never be satisfied, that her capitalists should not obtain a sufficient profit on their capital, that the majority of her population should not have the means of giving their children a good education, and that the energy of the nation should never be roused out of its slumber. But this system does not concern France alone. It is evident that the great diplomatist does not trust in the sincerity of his foreign colleagues, that he wishes other States to be powerless as well as France, and that he is doing all he can by diplomatic means to prevent any addition to their strength. The publication of the despatches read at the Arnim trial shows that he feels quite secure of the success of his policy, and that he does not care if the other Powers do not trust him.

We venture to think that he has gone too far. The Governments of the States wh

FEARFUL AFFRAY ON A BRITISH SHIP.

The Rio Janeiro correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing on the 5th Dec., reports a disagreable occurrence on board the ship *King Philip*, from Cardiff for Valparaiso, undergoing repairs at that port, whose crew, all but six, "bolted" on their arrival. The remaining men were the two mates, the steward, three seamen, and the cook. On the 28th of October, when Captain Rawlins went on board, he found the quarterdeck streaming with blood, the steward dying, the three seamen lying on the deck seriously wounded, and the two mates engaged in a death struggle! He attempted to pacify them, but his efforts appeared to excite their fury further; he proceeded therefore to the United States flagship *Lancaster*, whence a party was despatched who seized the two mates and handed them over to the Brazilian police. According to the story of the second mate, Thomas Murray, and the three seamen, the first mate, W. P. Byrne, got furiously drunk, quarrelled with the steward, shot at him, and beat him on the head with a revolver, fracturing his skull, and causing his death next day. He then turned on the others, wounded the three seamen with shots, and compelled the second mate, whom he also wounded, to engage in the struggle going on when Captain Rawlins came on board. The cook arrived on board while the affair was going on, but prudently made his escape by means of a hawser.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

HORRIBLE STORY OF CANNIBALISM.

The *New York Times* is responsible for the following:—Cannibal stories have been rather meagre of late; no shipwrecked sailors have furnished meals to the hungry inhabitants of some remote island; no new anthropophagi seem to have been discovered in antipodal climes. The Fiji Islands and the Sandwich Isles send us no more stories of savage banquets at which roasted human beings have been served up; and the world is, perhaps, beginning to believe that there was never any truth in the stories which horrified the civilized mind for many a year. It is difficult to imagine that the gentle and senanous islander whom Charles Warren Steddard has so charmingly described in his "South Sea Idyls" ever brandished the rude stone knife over his roasting adversary, or indulged in barbaric orgies while unfortunate victims grinced the spit from which he intended to take his dinner. "Possibly it was all a slander," say the humanitarians; "let us put it away out of our thoughts." But a story of cannibalism, comes from the Romantic mountain region of Chihuahua in Mexico, that loveliest of lands, where "every prospect pleases, and only man is vile." It is a land where nature has provided everything that the heart of the most exacting epicure could desire—fruit in richest profusion, and game of all kinds. The climate is superb; one might imagine it a country which would produce a race of demigods rather than a class of cannibals. Yet here is the story, reported to be true by numerous American correspondents. The Spaniards have a saying that some stories may well be made to wait *in quarantine* before they are believed, and one of the correspondents gives this caution with regard to the following, which he, nevertheless, relates: The Alcalde of a small village in Chihuahua had been for some months observed to meet his friends late at night at a house in the outskirts of the town, for supper and a genial outpouring of wit. The principal dish at these gatherings was usually compounded of the savory flesh of swine or kids. To this there could be no possible objection; and the Alcalde being the principal authority of the place was naturally free from any questions concerning the late hours and strange orgies which he had his cronies were said to indulge in. But one day a neighbor, an Indian woman, missed her little 3 years old child, and at once, in Mexican-Indian fashion, began to accuse every one in the vicinity of sorcery. She had already selected several unfortunates as agents in her child's sudden disappearance, and one or more of them would doubtless have burned alive had not another, and still another, and yet another neighbor, on succeeding days, reported the losses of their tender infants. Great excitement ensued; and at last suspicion fell upon the midnight suppers of the Alcalde and his companions. The "political chief" of the section was summoned. Armed with his superior authority, he penetrated the secrecy of the Alcalde's mystic rendezvous, and there discovered the heads and bones of thirteen children. The Alcalde confessed that the missing infants had been barbecued, or roasted whole, and the cannibals, ere they were hanged—for speedy vengeance was their portion—told the political chief, with fiendish joy, that "had he ever tasted the roast he would have joined the infernal association." This history all the respectable papers of the City of Mexico vouch for, and the children in Chihuahua are not allowed to leave their parents' houses, even to play about the doors. The Alcalde may have swallowed the children; but we cannot manage to swallow the story.

TREASURE TROVE AT ROME.

Amidst the records of death and suffering with which the newspapers abound just now it is more than pleasant to read of those discoveries at Rome. The ruins of the ancient city have once more yielded up treasures that are as a precious gift to all civilized mankind. When the news first reached us we were inclined to disbelieve it. It seemed hardly safe to encourage such expectations as the report was calculated to excite; better to "hedge" with hope, for fear of disappointment. But there is no longer any reason to expel the bright anticipations conjured up by the rumour of discovery. A correspondent of the *Times* gives an extremely interesting detailed account of the treasure, and, if we may trust him as a critic, it is one of the most important ever brought to light. His description of the "gem" of the discovery is almost enough to send every idle, art-loving, well-to-do man on a pilgrimage to Rome forthwith. There is a "Venus," it seems, comparable to the Medician Venus—even worthy to rank above her, perhaps. But it is not to be called Venus if the *Times* correspondent's description of the statue be correct. It is perfectly nude; but it is not the figure of a fully developed woman, but of "a lovely girl of seventeen; and might not inappropriately be called a Psyche, did not the style of art suggest an earlier period than the date of the fable." And this is how she looks. "She stands with both feet upon the ground and close together, the left a couple of inches further back, with the heel very slightly raised. A moment before she was erect, but she has dropped into an easier position, with the left knee bent forward and inwards against the right. Her left hand is resting on the knot of hair at the back of her head, while her right holds the fillet she has already passed several times round it. In doing this she has swayed a little over and down to the right, bringing the left side forward. The shoulders are well sat back, and the face is turned to the right and a little downwards, showing from the front not quite three-quarter view." This is the description of a most original and beautiful conception; and if it is only carried out with true Greek skill, we can well understand the enthusiasm the statue has excited. And the modelling is said to be perfect, "the contours have that delicious softness given by the gradually increasing fulness of approaching development, together with all the beauty, charm, and sweetness of youth, virginity and innocence." On the ground at her right is what appears to be a perfume box, ornamented with flowers, like daisies, and upon it a slender kind of balustre, upon which her drapery has been thrown. There is one damping sentence in this account. We are told that the execution is slightly unequal, and, though good, is inferior to the beauty of the conception and modelling; from which the critic concludes that "the statue is a copy, but from a master-piece." "The statue is broken across the neck, below the left and above the right knee, and above the left ankle. The nose is slightly broken at the tip, and the right arm has not yet been found." Then, among other treasures, there is a remarkable bust of Commodus it appears, for a description of which we refer our readers to the *Times*; as well as a statue of Bacchus, two Tritons, two draped portrait statues of women, and the head of a Venus described as pretty but not remarkable. Of Bacchus there is the head, the right arm, and the whole of the front of the body down to the hips. "The back was evidently cut away at the time when the work was sculptured in order to fit it into the drapery, which was probably of bronze." The left arm, broken off at the shoulder, has not yet been found. The Tritons we have "as far as the human portions of the monsters are concerned—that is, down to the hips. They had not been broken off at that point, but were terminated in such a manner as would lead to the inference that the tails were originally of bronze." Altogether the discovery seems to be of the highest value; and not improbably the mine has yet to be worked out.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE POLES IN LITHUANIA.

A letter from Kovno (Lithuania) in the German *St. Petersburg Gazette* says that notwithstanding the severe measures taken by the Russian Government against the Poles in that province, the peasantry are still as Polish in spirit as ever, and that if the Government, after completely reorganizing the administration on the Russian model, were to relax any of its restrictions to the Polish element, the Poles would in a twelvemonth recover the position in the country of which they were deprived after the last insurrection. "The attempts of the Government," the correspondent proceeds, "to oust the Polish element by introducing people of other nationalities, have hitherto had but little success. The Russians prefer to emigrate to the south, where high wages are to be got for little work; if any of them come to Lithuania, their life is made so unpleasant by the hostility of the inhabitants to everything Russian, that they soon go away again. As for the Germans, they neither know the language nor the laws, and they are full of prejudices against foreigners. If the Government were to restore to the Poles the right (of which it has deprived them) to purchase property in Lithuania, the estates of the immigrants, who are mostly young and few in number, would rapidly again fall into Polish hands, and the peasant would nowhere be strong enough to be able to compete by himself with the Poles on the peaceful field of intelligence and nationality. The Polish officials, too, are so superior to the Russian in intelligence and power of work, that nothing is to be feared by the Poles on the score of official opposition; nor is there any hope of abler Russian officials coming to us in future. It is thus more than probable that if the letters which keep down the Poles here are removed, they will soon recover the dominant position which they held before 1864."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

JEREMIAH'S EXPLOITS IN THE "LAND OF THE FREE."

Jeremiah O'Sullivan, a slim-built youth of 20, recently imported from the "gem of the sea" (says a New York paper,) called at a friend's house on Thanksgiving Day, in accordance with an invitation to dinner, which he had received some time previous. After the turkey and its concomitants had been fully discussed, the "rale old poteen" was produced, and imbibitation *ad libitum* was the order of the day. Jeremiah drank freely to the health of his adopted country, and his success in life in this city was quaffed numerous times by himself and friends. Coming on dark, Jeremiah concluded he would go home, and with considerable difficulty succeeded in getting through the hall door, which seemed to have shrunken two feet since his entrance, and into the street. He sat down on the steps in order to let the air cool his fevered brow, and while in that position, along walks an officer and waltzes him off to the station. Ten days was his sentence. The following unique epistle was received by Justice Morgan the next morning:

THE DAYS' CELL, Saturdey.

To the Right Honourable Justice Presiding at Police Court, New York City:

My Lord,—I most respectfully beg leave to throw myself into the arms of your mercy. I am consigned for the first time in my life to a drunkard's cell—a novel change to me but I promise God and you, that during the remainder of my sojourn in this "vale of tears" never again shall I be arraigned at the tribunal of justice for any charge pertaining to drink or otherwise. Like the repentant sinner, I ask for mercy, promising most faithfully to be very cautious in future. I remain your lordship's obedient servant.—JEREMIAH O'SULLIVAN.

P.S.—I hope your lordship will hear my prayer, and grant the favour of my being released to-day.

Justice Morgan, who is a very benevolent man, and "in whose breast the milk of human kindness flows freely," after reading the foregoing letter, ordered the prisoner to be brought up stairs. Jeremiah appeared in court very much abashed. In reply to a question of his honour, as to why a man as well educated as he shall become full of liquor and lie down in the street, Jeremiah, in tragic accents, replied: "Your lordship, I deny the charge. I merely sat down in order to allow the cool air of heaven to gently fan my temples."

"What business do you follow here?" said Justice Morgan.

"I canvass for the Holy Writ."

"And what did you do in Ireland?"

"I was an ecclesiastical student, your lordship, studied for the Church."

"And why did you relinquish your idea of the ministry?"

"From purely scrupulous motives. I found that I was lacking in religious ideas. I couldn't get my religious fervour to a high enough pitch to warrant my taking orders; so," he continued in mournful accents, "I abandoned it, and came to this, the land of the free"——

"Well, Jeremiah," said Justice Morgan, "since it is your first offence, I am disposed to be lenient with you. I nevertheless cannot reconcile the idea of a quasi-ecclesiastical student with that of a man who gets full of whiskey and lies down in the street. You had better go back to theology and leave whiskey alone. Don't come here again, or I will send you up. You can go now."—*South London Press.*

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per British bark *Tamesa*, for New York:—6,500 rolls Matting, 5,533 half-chests Tea, 221,920 lbs. Foochow Oolong; 250 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 2,000 boxes; 150 cases Ginger.

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To UNITED KINGDOM.—10 bales Silk, 21 bales Waste Silk.

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To CONTINENT.—41 bales Silk.

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ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 223½
ON SHANGHAI.

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Private, 30 days' sight 74

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As reported by Chinese.

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Black Pepper, 200 bags, at $11.45, by Yee-chong to local trader.

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Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Great Republic (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
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Do. BOMBAY, &c.	Kashgar (str.)	G. J. Babot		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 4th prox., at noon.
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Do.	Corregidor (str.)	Lopez	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Swatow (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst., at noon.
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Do.	Diomed (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 26th inst.
Do.	Yangtsze (str.)	A. Corner	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAKAO	Hai-Leong (str.)	Abbott		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick despatch.
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U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 1st March, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 28th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, February 15th, 1875.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*KASHGAR*," Captain G. J. BABOT, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 4th March, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 3rd idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 19th February, 1875.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 15 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY, for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, reapparred, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)

SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,

F. PEHL,

tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & E. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and GILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronising him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 742 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Shanghai.—Per *Yangtsze*, to-day, the 23rd inst., at 3 30 P.M.

For Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Singapore*, to-morrow, the 24th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Singapore and Penang.—Per *Rajah*, to-morr

Extracts.

MEASURING THE BABY.

We measured the ruddy baby,
Against the cottage wall—
A lily grew at the threshold,
And the boy was just as tall!
A royal tiger-lily,
With spots of purple and gold,
And a heart like a jewelled chalice,
The fragrant dew to hold.

Without, the blackbirds whistled
High up in the old roof-trees,
And to and fro at the window
The red rose rocked her bees
And the wee pink fists of the baby
Were never a moment still—
Snatching at shine and shadow,
That danced on the lattice-sill.

His eyes were wide as bluebells—
His mouth like a flower unblown—
Two little bare feet, like funny white mice,
Peeped out from his snowy gown;
And we thought, with a thrill of rapture,
That yet had a touch of pain,
When June rolls around with her roses,
We'll measure the boy again.

Ah me! In a darkened chamber,
With the sunshine shut away,
Through tears that fell like bitter rain,
We measured our boy, to-day.
And the little bare feet that were dimpled,
And sweet as a budding rose,
Lay side by side, together,
In the hush of a long repose.

Up, from the dainty pillow,
White as the risen dawn,
The fair little face lay smiling,
With the light of heaven thereon;
And the dear little hands, like rose-leaves
Dropped from a rose, lay still,
Never to scatch at the sunshine
That crept to the shrouded sill.

We measured the sleeping baby,
With ribbons white as snow,
For the shining rosewood casket
That waited him below.
And out of the darkened chamber
We went, with a childless moan—
To the height of the sinless angels
Our little one had grown.

—*Figaro.*

NIGHT IN THE MOON.

At last, however, night sets in. Gratefully it comes after the sun has gathered up his smiting beams, and gone down to his rest. All at once we are plunged into comparative obscurity, for again there is no twilight to stay the steps of departing day. At one stride comes the dark. But, looking up into the sky, we behold a vast orb, which pours down a milder and more beneficent splendour than the great lord of the system. It is such a moon as we terrestrials cannot boast, for it is not less than thirteen times as large and luminous as our own. There it hangs in the firmament, without apparent change of place, as if "fixed in its everlasting seat." But not without change of surface; for this great globe is a painted panorama, and, turning round majestically on its axis, presents its oceans and continents in grand succession. As Europe and Africa, locking the Mediterranean in their embrace, roll away to the right, the stormy Atlantic offers its waters to view, and then the two Americas, with their huge forests and vast priaries, pass under inspection. Then the grand basin of the Pacific, lit up with island fires, meets the gazer's eye, and as this glides over the scene, the eastern rim of Asia and the upper portion of Australia sail into sight. The Indian Ocean, and afterward the Arabian Sea, spread themselves out in their subdued splendour, and thus, in four-and-twenty hours, "the great rotundity we tread" turns its pictured countenance to the moon, and grandly repays the listening lunarians by repeating, to the best of its ability, the story of its birth. Nor is the sky less marvellous in another respect. For the absence of any atmospheric diffusion of light permits the constellations to shine out with a distinctness which is never paralleled on earth. They glitter like diamond points set in a firmament of ebony. Stars and clusters which we never see by the naked eye flock into view and crowd the lunar heavens.—*British Quarterly.*

JUNGLE PIGS.

Herds of pigs roam wild in the jungle, the pests of the Chinese squatters, whose sweet potatoes and other produce they ravenously devour. They afford good sport to Europeans. I once went out pig-shooting with a party, to spend the night in the jungle. We put up in a small watchhouse, one of many such which are elevated in the jungle, standing on posts of bamboo about ten feet from the ground, and with a platform or flooring not more than six feet square; above is a thatched roof of palm leaves. We were a party of four, one of us an American gentleman, the finest shot in the Straits—or supposed to be by many. Having proceeded to a clearing close to the jungle, we entered on the business of laying in wait—a ceremony by no means the most enjoyable among those incident to the sport. These wild pigs feed in herds by night; so we spread a store of pineapples on the ground, and then, with such patience as we could muster, we tarried to see what fortune would send us. Our clothes were of the thinnest; the stinging ants never tired of their attacks; while the bloodthirsty mosquitos buzzing about our heads, and diving into our ears, supported the invading armies of ants by light incursions, which harried our necks and heads, so that it became most difficult to maintain the silence essential to the success of our expedition. At length, after three protracted hours of weary watching and unreproachful agony, we heard the distant snorts and grunts that heralded the approach of the swine. As turtle to aldermen, so are dainty pine-apples to these denizens of the jungle. They had got scent of our bait, and were moving in our direction. They came on, but not incautiously. Now they came on in bristling phalanx, and snort for the encounter, and now they grunt a signal to halt. Swift and agile I already knew them to be; but now, too, I discovered in them such a happy combination of boldness and prudence that I thought it undomesticated pigs could but overcome their greediness they might rank among the noblest creatures of the forest. But alas! in this case as in too many unhappy instances of the past, the prospect of a rich feast was a temptation too great for their grovelling nature! On they came crushing towards us, through the jungle in front. We grasped our rifles so as to sweep the clearing, and awaited the charge of the foe; but unhappily, preferring American to English institutions, they swept suddenly round to the field commanded by the doughty sportsman from the United States. Then a rifle report, a yelling and a grunting, followed by the hasty pattering of the feet of our enemies, as they turned their trotters in full flight; and lo! when we hurried to the spot, expecting to find at least one victim to the trusty weapon of our friend, we, to our dismay, discovered him seated on the ground nursing one leg, and threatening in most unparliamentary language Baboo, his native servant, who laughed, and lurked behind a tree. It appeared that the leader of the herd, a huge hog, had charged our friend before he could take aim, had run through between his legs and toppled him over in the act of firing, and carried his followers into the jungle unscathed. Disappointed, but not discouraged, we determined to keep watch, in the hope that the pigs would return. We fixed Baboo as a sentinel on the bamboo ladder of the hut, in such a way that he would fall off if he went to sleep, and then ourselves retired to rest. When we awoke, the hot sun was shining brightly. Baboo, rolled round the ladder like a snake, was still fast asleep, and the pigs, undisturbed, had feasted upon the pine-apples beneath our feet.—*The Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China.*

THE ORIGIN OF THE COUTTSES.

The Coutts family are of Scottish origin. They spring from Coutts of Auchintoul, a sagacious northern laird, one of whose sons did not disdain to seek a livelihood by going into business in the small and prettily situated town of Montrose. There, he in time became Provost, an office of local distinction which was held also by his son and grandson, in the seventeenth century. One of these Provosts, Alexander Coutts, had a large family of son and daughters. Our interest is centred in Patrick, his fourth son, who, emulous of pushing out into the world, quitted Montrose, went to Edinburgh, and there occupied the position of a general merchant, importing and exporting goods, as early as 1696. Dying in 1704, he left the sum of £2,500 sterling—a great bequest in those days—to be divided among his children, two sons and a daughter, who were all young, and sent to Montrose to be reared by an uncle. The two boys, John and James, possessed the salient disposition of their father. While still young they went off to seek their fortune in trade; John returning to Edinburgh and James proceeding to London. As James did not live to continue the family, we take up the history of John. Arriving in Edinburgh in 1718, when nineteen years of age, he served an apprenticeship, in a mercantile concern, and lived with painstaking economy until he was able to go into business on his own account. Edinburgh was at that time a comparatively small place, and it had lately lost its political importance by the extinction of the Scottish Parliament; but it was still a resort for persons of distinction, and there were in it men, the sons of landed gentry, who were laying the foundation of families of note by assiduous attention to trade. In his efforts at establishing himself, John Coutts showed as much eagerness as had been successfully demonstrated by the Hamiltons, the Hopes, the Trotters, the Ramsays, and other candidates for fortune. He began his mercantile undertakings in 1723, and from that year may be dated the effective rise and progress of the Coutts family.—*Chambers's Journal.*

LIFE ABOVE CLOUDS.

There is a graphic description by Professor Donaldson, the American aeronaut, of the appearance of the earth from a balloon:—

"Now came the most stirring incident of our trip. From the height of four thousand feet we steadily ascended, the country dwarfing into a panorama of toys below us. I had the aneroid barometer in my hand, and so marked our progress upward. At six thousand feet our breaths become visible, just as they would be on a frosty morning. We already began to feel cold in the body, but the rays of the sun beat in upon us with fierce intensity. The index of the barometer steadily crept around the dial, marking off the thousands until it reached the fourteenth, then flying back again and starting from zero, from whence it progressed once more around the dial, until it halted on the verge of the two thousandth, telling us that we were only about a hundred feet less than sixteen thousand feet above the earth.

"At this height the world was an obscurity to us, a vapoury haze shut it out from our views, and we could detect nothing of it but the lines that marked the great bays and rivers. From a contemplation of the scene I revert to my own feelings. The sun was intensely hot as its rays fell upon us, but for all that we might have been in an Arctic region, the air being extremely cold. This is one of the most curious phenomena of life above the clouds. The rarefaction of the air hardly accounts for the chilling cold which penetrates you through and through, while the thermometer and the heat of the solar rays are indicating a high summer temperature. At a height of fifteen thousand feet I was shivering, while may head seemed to be burning up, and all the blood in my body rushing towards it. I felt a very slight difficulty in breathing, but my ears were stopped up and I could hardly hear what my companion was saying to me when he was standing by my side.

"We did not remain long at this tremendous elevation. We slipped down through the atmosphere to between eleven and twelve thousand feet above the earth, and it was there that we had our grandest view. We had within our range of vision at the same moment Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Harrisburg, the Chesapeake and the Delaware Bays, and all their upper tributaries, and also Annapolis and the most of the smaller towns were included within the range of this extended vision. But the grandest feature of all was when gazing eastwardly, we very plainly perceived the Atlantic Ocean. There was no mistake about it; the mist had lifted a little, and we could see plainly where the water of Delaware Bay mingled with those of the Atlantic. The view at this time was above the possibilities of language to picture. The peninsular of land between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, was but a shred of dark green upon the landscape; the Susquehana River was hardly perceptible except for the dark line which we knew to be the great bridge across it; the country below us was but a chequer-board of indistinct green and white squares; Baltimore and Philadelphia were only masses of shade upon the map; but the great ocean was a reality, and to a view of it we constantly turned our eyes with a feeling that here was something everlasting and enduring. The panorama that came within our scope of vision was probably not less than two hundred square miles, but from our extreme height it seemed to be dwarfed to a space you might cover with your handkerchief. It seemed to us as if we were looking through the wrong end of a fieldglass."

THE ROBIN REDBREAST.

In Devonshire the redbreast is called the "Farewell Summer." In Wales he is considered, like Prometheus, the victim of his own philanthropy—of his love for the race of man. Not only the "Babes in the Wood," but mankind at large—if the Welsh legend be true—are indebted to these deserving favourities. How could any child help regarding the little bird "with bosom red" with affection, when assured, "That far, far away is a land of woe, darkness, spirits of evil, and fire, and that day by day does the little bird bear in his bill a drop of water to quench the flame, and so near to the burning stream does he fly, that his dear little feathers are scorched, and hence he is named, 'Bron rhuddyn'; and that to serve little children the robin dares approach the infernal pit, and that no good child will hurt the devoted benefactor to man. The robin returns from the land of fire, and therefore he feels the cold of winter far more than his brother birds. He shivers in the wintry blast; he is hungry, and so he chirps before your door. Oh! my child, then in gratitude, throw a few crumbs to poor Robin Redbreast." The Yorkshire country people have a real horror of killing a robin, and with good reason; for they say, and firmly believe, that if a robin is killed one of the cows belonging to the person will give bloody milk. And it is said for a fact, that a young farmer at Borobridge was determined to try and see if this bit of "folk-lore" could be verified. With this intent, one day he shot a robin purposely; when lo! the next morning his uncle's best cow, a healthy beast of some twelve or thirteen years, gave half a pailful of red milk, and did so for three days in succession—morning and evening. The liquid was of a pink colour, which, after standing in the pail, became clearer, and when poured out, there was found a deep red sediment at the bottom. The same superstition is likewise prevalent in Switzerland. The robin there alone of all birds, enjoys immunity from the ready gun of the Alpine herdsman, who believes the same tradition with our own John Brodie, of Yorkshire, respecting the cows, should a robin be killed on his pastures. In France, likewise, the robin meets with mercy at the hands of the sportsman, who is generally anything but sentimental; while the Breton peasant holds him in positive veneration. Mr. Chambers, in his "Book of Days," says, "The Robin is very fortunate in the superstitions which attach to him. 'There's a divinity doth hedge a robin,' which keeps him from innumerable harms." In Suffolk there is a saying, "You must not take robins' eggs: if you do, you will have your legs broken! and, accordingly, those eggs on long strings, of which boys are so proud, are never to be seen in that country; and one that kills a robin is sure to be unlucky." For, "He that hurts robin or wren will never prosper, boy or man." "How badly you write," was one day said to a boy in a parish school: "your hand shakes so, that you can't hold your pen steadily! Have you been running?" "No," replied the lad, "it always shakes since a robin died in my hand; it is said, if a robin dies in any one's hand, that hand will always shake." Evil results, however, do not seem to have always followed the killing of Robin. "Who killed Cock Robin?" was the indignant and popular inquiry. "I," replied the sparrow, as bold as brass, without any apparent compunction of conscience, "I killed Cock Robin." As the sparrow did not even attempt to palliate his action by alleging the unhappy result to have been accidental, but even freely acknowledged with what weapon it had been effected, we fear that it was a wilful and cold-blooded murder. True, that "All the birds of the air fell sighing and sobbing when then heard of the death of poor Cock Robin." Yet still in this case we do not learn from subsequent history that any retributive justice fell upon the shedder of poor Robin's blood. It is said of the redbreast that, if he finds the dead body of any rational creature, he will cover over the face at least, if not the whole body with leaves. The burial covering, with leaves, of the children in the wood, and the play of "Cymbeline," are supposed to have given birth to the tradition; but this charitable office, however, which these productions have ascribed to Robin, is of very early date, for in Thomas Johnson's "Cornucopia" (1596) it is related that, "Robin, if he finds a man or woman dead, will cover all his face with moss, and some thinke that if the body should remaine unburied, that he would cover the whole body also."—*St. James's Magazine.*

The quantity of gold obtained last year in Siberia was in excess of that of the previous year, amounting to upwards of 100 poods.

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1300 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents..... ¾ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents..... 1 " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents..... 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month..... ½ " "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months..... ¾ " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months..... ¼ " "
Above 6 months..... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

1717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [1 835

Insurances.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 %, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business pro *rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1874.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 23rd February, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 s 24, per 100 lbs	105.00 a $118.50	
" 28 s 32 "	111.00 a 120.00	
" 38 s 42 "	130.00 a 135.00	
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs, per piece	$1.75 a 1.00	
" 8½ lbs "	1.67 a 2.00	
" 9½ lbs "	2.00 a 2.17	
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 x 60 reeds	2.15 a 2.20	
" 64 x 68 "	2.45 a 2.50	
" 68 x 80 "	2.35 a 3.50	
WHITE SPOTTED DO. per piece	2.40 a 2.45	
WHITE BROCADES "	2.60 a 2.65	
AMERICAN DRILLS, 50 yards "	2.70 a 2.75	
" 40 " "	3.75 a 3.80	
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 33 in. 7 lbs "	1.90 a 2.05	
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs "	2.15 a 2.20	
DYED SPOTTED HUCKINGS "	3.00 a 3.05	
DYED BROCADE DO. "	3.40 a 3.55	
DYED DAMASK DO. per piece	5.80 a 6.00	
CHINTS "	1.80 a 1.85	
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue per doz.	0.60 a 0.70	
" Brown "	0.60 a 0.64	
" Red "	0.70 a 0.75	
VELVETS, Black, 22 inc. per yard	0.18 a 0.19	
" Gentian, 22 " "	0.18 a 0.19	
VELVETEENS, Black "	0.22 a 0.23	

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES per yard	0.72 a 0.75	
LONG ELLS, *HM* Scarlet, per piece	9.00 a 9.50	
" Assorted "	9.40 a 9.50	
" *HH* Scarlet "	9.00 a 9.50	
" Assorted "	9.30 a 9.40	
CAMLETS, 88S "	16.50 a 17.00	
" 88 "	18.00 a 18.50	
" 8 "	19.00 a 19.50	
" BBS "	19.50 a 20.50	
LASTINGS, DD "	15.50 a 16.00	

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod per picul	3.47 a 3.50	
" Hoop "	4.50 a 4.65	
" Bar "	5.15 a 5.25	
" Wire "	9.15 a 9.25	
LEAD, " "	7.40 a 7.60	
STEEL, English " per lub	4.70 a 4.75	
" Swedish "	4.80 a 4.90	
TIN, Malacca " per picul	24.00 a 25.20	
TIN PLATES " per box	7.60 a 8.20	
SHEATHING METAL " per picul	25.00 a 29.00	
QUICKSILVER, English "	170.00 a —	
" American "	175.00 a —	
SUGLIES "	7.35 a 7.60	

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai per picul	13.50 a 14.00	
" Ningpo "	14.00 a 14.20	
" Tientsin "	14.50 a 15.00	
" Tungchow "	14.80 a 15.00	
" Bengal "	12.00 a 14.50	
YARN "	1.85 a 1.95	
BEAN CAKE, white "	4.00 a 4.50	
" Black "	3.30 a 3.50	
GINGER, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 "	2.40 a 2.50	
" " 2 "	2.20 a 2.25	
" Siam, white "	1.85 a 1.90	
" " mill cleaned "	1.70 a 1.75	
" Manila "	2.35 a 2.40	
" Singapore "	2.10 a 2.15	
" Saigon "	1.50 a 1.55	
" African "	2.10 a 2.15	
" Rangoon "	2.35 a 2.40	
LAKPEYNES "	5.75 a 6.20	
ISINGLASS, Fish per box	15.00 a 14.00	
" English isinglass "	10.80 a —	
" Sydney "	—	
WINDOW GLASS per box	3.80 a 3.60	
TREASURY PRODUCE, &c.		
RATTANS, Straits per picul	5.50 a 6.00	
" Banjar "	4.00 a 4.80	
PEPPER, White "	10.00 a 10.50	
" Black "	12.00 a 12.50	
BETEL NUT "	8.15 a 8.20	
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar "	3.10 a 4.30	
" South Sea "	17.50 a 19.00	
SAPAN WOOD, Manila "	1.50 a 2.20	
" Siam "	2.50 a 2.75	
FLOUR, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	6.25 a 6.50	
" " of 100 lbs	2.50 a 2.75	
RICE, California per sack of 50 lbs	1.25 a 1.35	
WHEAT, Tientsin per picul	1.80 a 1.95	
" California "	2.35 a 2.30	
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 & 3 "	6.70 a 7.15	
" Dk. Brown "	3.50 a 3.80	
" West Coast, Dk. Brown "	3.20 a 3.50	
" Manila, Dry White "	4.20 a 4.30	
" Candy "	9.10 a 9.15	
CAMPHOR, packed "	15.00 a 15.25	
PEAS, White "	1.90 a 2.05	
" Green "	2.50 a 2.85	
" Black "	1.75 a 1.90	
" Blue "	1.90 a 2.05	
MUSHROOMS "	60.00 a 65.00	
SEAWEED, Green "	2.50 a 2.75	
" Cut "	3.90 a 4.25	
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large "	9.20 a 11.00	
" " Middle "	7.75 a 8.20	
" " small "	5.20 a 5.75	
VERMICELLI, Tientsin "	7.00 a 7.50	
BIRD'S NEST, Japan, White "	12.50 a 13.00	
" " Native "	61.00 a 62.00	

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Adria	W. E. Breeze	Brit. str	781	Hop-kee	Sydney, &c.
Albay		Span. str	269	D. Lapraik & Co	
Amazone	Champenois	Fren. str	2100	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
Butuan	M. Tremoya	Span. str	280	H. Kiser	
Corregidor	Joaquim Lopez	Span. str	263	D. Lapraik & Co	Manila
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Flying.*
Feiwan		Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Fleurs Castle	Geo. B. Dickie	Brit. str	1622	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Glamis Castle	Raison	Brit. str	1538	Adamson, Bell & Co	Shanghai
Glenfartney	Gulland	Brit. str	2060	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Great Republic	Cobb	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Hankow	Symington	Brit. str	2382	Siemssen & Co	
Hanyang ‡	Bell	Brit. str	290	Master	
Japan	H. de Smidt	Brit. str	2140	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Gary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Leonor		Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	Repairing
Little Orphan		Brit. str	40	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co	
Malacca	Barnard	Brit. str	1045	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	Fren. str	1160	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Norna		Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Orissa	Edmond	Brit. str	1100	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Pawtuxet		Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	
Powan ‡	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Quarta	P. Haya	Ger. str	738	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Rajah	Menzell	Brit. str	359	Hop-hing	Singapore, &c.
Singapore	Dumbreck	Brit. str	964	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Singapore, &c.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
State of Virginia	Moodie	Brit. str	1600	Gilman & Co	
Swatow	Riding	Brit. str	538	Butterfield & Swire	Yokohama
Yungtsze	Corner	Brit. str	782	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Yot-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Alva	Souza	Port. sh	631	Brandao & Co	Dunedin, &c.
Amiral Devoulx	Cariqua	Fren. bk	774	Carlowitz & Co	
Andreas	G. Peters	Ger. bk	423	Order	
Atlantic	Millin	Brit. sh	1709	Order	
Balbina	Miranda	Span. bk	501	Remedios & Co	
Batavia	Rogter	Swed. bk	390	Order	Manila
Benito	Wesemberg	Ger. bk	524	Siemssen & Co	
Bun Oano	Tams	Siam. bk	318	Chinese	
Candida	J. de Obieta	Span. bk	335	Remedios & Co	Manila
Cecilia		Port. bk	532		
Cito	Oberg	Ger. bk	216	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Saigon
Delia	E. de Basezabal	Span. bk	386	Remedios & Co	Iloilo
Emigrante		Peru. sh	946	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Fabius	Schultze	Siam. sh	635	Chinese	
Forward	Strachan	Brit. bk	745	Rozario & Co	Portland
Frances & Amanda	Hennings	Ger. bk	350	Siemssen & Co	Callao
Game Cook	Stoddard	Amr. sh	1120	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Garibaldi	O. M. Noyes	Amr. bk	671	Rozario & Co	Portland
Gazelle	Möller	Ger. bg	198	Wieler & Co	
Handy	Datursen	Siam. sh	632	Chinese	
Hermon	Mann	Brit. bk	390	Russell & Co	San Francisco
I. & L.	Estarico	Fren. bk	250	Carlowitz & Co	Chefoo
Hansa	F. Oest.	Ger. bk	498	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Herrmann	Davidson	Ger. bk	484	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Hongkong	Frundenberg	Siam. sh	636	Ting-fat	
Invincible	Braithwaite	Brit. sh	657	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Juno		Amr. bk	350	Chinese	
Kerchalon	A. Lanco	Fren. bk	267	McEwen, Frickel & Co	
Kvik	Thomsen	Brit. bg	187	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Lord Macaulay	Monkman	Brit. bk	846	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Louisa	Stierlen	Ger. sch	242	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Chefoo
Lucky	Buchholt	Siam. bk	422	Tack-mee	
Marquis of Argyle	Wm. McKeon	Brit. sh	450	Rozario & Co	Sydney
Minko	Cape	Brit. bk	516	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Monsoon	Hunter	Brit. bk	282	Rozario & Co	
Morning Star	Eddelsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	
Noemi	Aucam	Fren. bk	354	Carlowitz & Co	
Norma	Nussbaum	Ger. bk	339	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hamburg
Onward	Stimson	Brit. sh	606	Rozario & Co	
Portland	Smith	Brit. sh	372	Rozario & Co	Dunedin, &c.
Queen of England	Detheleffer	Siam. sh	542	Order	
Rance	Griebend	Fren. bk	559	Frazar & Co	
Shannon	Frodsham	Brit. bg	296	P. M. S. S. Co	Golden State
Siamese Crown	T. Weth	Siam. sh	539	Tack-mee & Co	
Sudan	Ocean	Ger. bk	304	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Tai Watt	F. Sass	Siam. bk	654	Chinese	
Varuna	C. Sachau	Ger. bk	480	Wieler & Co	
Weymouth	F. J. Hunt	Brit. sh	900	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Wm. Phillips	A. Healy	Amr. sch	492	Lane, Crawford & Co	
		RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.			
Chase	Mather	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	G. Horspool	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Adventure	double sc. gun vs.	2	400	John d'Arcy	Yokohama
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	P. H. Colomb	En route to Saigon
Challenger	double sc. gun vl.	—	—	Capt. M. J. Thomson	En route to Japan
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Capt T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Nagasaki
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	En route to Shanghai
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Hongkong
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hart	double sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Singapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Hongkong
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Menace	military hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Tientsin
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Capt. A. Buller	Shanghai
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Japan
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	Shanghai
Swinger	doub. sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Hankow
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Capt. St. John	Kobé
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Yokohama
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. F. Stirling	Bangkok
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	2	600	Comdr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Ascold	Russian cor.	850		Tirtoff
Dang-wee	Ann. gun-boat			O'Sullivan
Hartford	U. S. frigate	2900		J. O. P. de Kraff
Kearsarge	U. S. corvette	1550		D. B. Harmony
Venzedora	Spanish cor.	740		Mizeul Gaston
Yantic	U.S. corvette	490		McDougal

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
				W